

or less restricted to mountainous regions, and all the records listed by Taylor for the eastern states (with the exception of the Alabama "pluvialis" specimens) are all at least 1000 feet above sea level, most over 2000. Perhaps more collecting at higher altitudes in the Alleghany and Blue Ridge Mountains might dispel part of the supposed rarity of *E. anthracinus*.

I wish to express appreciation to Mr. J. A. Fowler, who has had the kindness to read the manuscript for this note and make helpful comments.

Richard L. Hoffman,  
Clifton Forge, Virginia.

#### NOTES ON *CNEMIDOPHORUS SEXLINEATUS* IN VIRGINIA.

Judging from previous locality records, chiefly those published by Burt (1931, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 154: 91), it would seem that *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus* (Linnaeus) is a species restricted, on the Atlantic coast, to the Piedmont and Coastal Plain regions. In Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, *sexlineatus* appears to be indigenous to the Coastal Plain, occurring in the Piedmont only along rivers. In the eastern states considered most of the localities were at rather low altitudes, only a few being over 500 feet. Except for one North Carolina report (Black Mountain, Buncombe County), there have been no records of the species occurring in the Blue Ridge Province. Recently, however, *sexlineatus* has been found west of the Blue Ridge in the state of Virginia.

On May 19, 1944, two females were taken in a small hollow just north of Clifton Forge, Alleghany County. These lizards were found sunning in the road; when disturbed they attempted to take cover first by hiding in low vegetation, later by burrowing in the loose shale of a nearby hillside. On August 23, 1944, an adult was collected at Eagle Mountain, Botetourt County. It was seen on the tracks of the C. & O. Railroad, and attempted to avoid capture by hiding in the ballast under a rail. Several juveniles, one with a greenish tail, were seen at this locality. Another specimen was taken at Clifton Forge on September 17, 1944.

It is interesting to note that these specimens differ somewhat from the bulk of the *sexlineatus* population in having 3 supraoculars and in having the two outer parietals horizontally divided. Two of the specimens have 4 preanals, the others have 3. More specimens from western Virginia will be required before it can be determined whether or not a peculiar geographically isolated "local phase" population exists in the

mountains and is developing differentiated features by in-breeding. Without doubt *sexlineatus* arrived in the Alleghany Mountains by way of the James River Valley. The area west of the Blue Ridge drained by the James River is sufficiently isolated for the development of such a population.

Setting the altitude of about 1000 feet as the approximate maximum elevation for *sexlineatus* in Virginia, it may be expected that the species will be found to occur in Roanoke and Montgomery counties on the Roanoke River, and possibly in Scott, Washington, and Smyth counties in southwestern Virginia. These localities are on the headwaters of the Tennessee River and the low elevations are about 1200 feet. The species has not been found farther up the James River Valley than Clifton Forge, although it is fairly common there.

Possibly future collecting along the upper James River may reveal the presence of several species of reptiles previously considered to be restricted to eastern Virginia. Among these may be *Lampropeltis rhombomaculata* and *Pseudemys rubriventris*.

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Richard L. Hoffman,  
Clifton Forge, Virginia.